HOUSE HEAVEN

And the Peculiar Breed of Horses Discussed During the Star Route Trial.

In the star route trial yesterday Thomas W. Steele, of Arizona, was called to the stand, and festified with regard to the route from

Tres Alamos to Clifton.

Mr. Bliss then proceeded to put in the official papers connected with the California route from Julian to Colton.

Jacob Berguer, a former subcontractor on the route, gave testimony concerning the pe-tifions and other details of the route.

John C. Hayes, another subcontractor, tes-tified that the contractors did not ask him the number of speck used on the route. One of Miner's leiters to witness stated that the propresent reduction of schadule to thirty-six hours could not be secured because firmly insisted upon a twenty-six hour schadule, Mineralso said it was a mistake to suppose that Dictease and expendion could be secured soicly through the effects of persons living great the recte; it required special labor here (Washington, and combierable expense as

A since tion put by the court, relative to the number of extra horses required, led to a dis-

Mr. Davidge assorted that the fallacy shown by the preventment in the whole case had been in the assumption that the number of stock on a route in the at any one time was large enough to seek that route for four years, The court sarea-tiedly asked why they should not count the cook who waited on the earriers. He contended that the postal regulations meant only the men and horses actually one

ployed in carrying the unit. In response to Mr. Davider, the court said it would not pass upon the question at this time.

The witness Borguer was recalled by the The witness larger was recalled by the government, and correlated the testimony of the preceding witness as to the number of stock required on the route. His cross examination by Mr. Ingersoil caused much amusement. He placed the average life of a

ammement. He placed the average life of a horse at twenty-live years, but floally admitted that the only horse of that age he possessed had been "given his liberty."

Mr. Ingersell, and what is he doing now; is he picking out a grave?

A. Pen't know; neverasked him that question. [Laughter.] Witness said he had carried the mail for lousteen years without losing a horse, flad two extra horses, but did not need them.

Ingersell. What is the breed of your

A. California horses.

A. California borses.
Q. Would you sell your horses?
Mr. Bliss. I object.
Mr. Ingersoll. I never had such an opportunity to buy a horse before.
Mr. Bliss. I don't want the witness to be

Mr. Ingersoll. I don't want to cheat him. Well, if men are not immortal, horses are,

[Laughter.]
After the reading of a number of official papers connected with the route from Silver-ton, Col., to Parrott City—the sixteenth route of the indictment—the court adjourned.

Chesapeake Beach.

A railroad company has been formed to build a road direct to the Chesapeake bay via Upper Marlboro, a distance of twentyseven miles. The gentlemen interested in this road have purchased about 1,000 acres of land at "Chesapeake Beach," with three miles of beach frontage, which they propose to improve with fine hotels, cottages, camp grounds, parks, &c. The time required to reach the bay will only be about forty-five minutes. The proprietors claim that Chesapeake Beach will rival Cape May, Atlantic City, and other nouther reserts and City, and other popular resorts, as I require only a short time to it. The directors are Hon Garrett A. Hobert, of Patterson, N. J.; Col. S. Taylor Suit, Suitland, Md.; Hon, John C. New, In-dianapolis, Ind.; Hon, George M. Robeson, New Jersey; E. O. Read, esq., New York, and Col. Suit is the president and Mr. New treasurer.

overworked citizens of this city and Balti-more, and already a large number of prominent citizens have made applications for cotge sites. The road will be pushed to early comple-

This will be a very important road to the

tion, and it is expected by the first of July it will be ready for business.

Important Sales of Real Estate.

As has air ady been indicated in THE RE-PUBLICAN, the real estate market has opened well, and Messra. Fitch, Fox & Brown, real estate brokers, state that they anticipate large sales during the coming spring. They report the following sales as recently made by them The fine residence of ex-Attorney General Williams, with the furniture therein, to James Price, esq., of Philadelphia, for \$55,000; also, for W. B. Hill, trustee for Mrs. E. R. Chew, the fine building site on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and H streets, to Lieut, F. H. Paine, for \$8,175; also, for Mrs. Mary D. Bid-dle, trustee, of Philadelphia, four lots in the subdivision of north grounds, Columbian uni-versity, to Emile Berliner, esq., of Boston, for \$3,625, being at the rate of 121 cents per square remaining iouse of the block recently built by him on Jefferson place, being No. 1826, to Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, for \$0,000 cash; also, in connection with Thomas E. Wagga-man, real estate broker, the property at the southeast corner of Eighth and Q streets, for Hon. William E. Chandler, secretary of t navy, to Henry R. Elliott, esq., for \$3,000.

Police Court Notes.

Henry Myer gave his personal bonds to keep the peace for six months toward his father, John Myer, whom he was charged with having threatened.

Adaline Johnson was fined \$10 or thirty days for stealing groceries from Thomas J. Latham by whom she was employed as a

William E. Smith was fined \$50 and cost for writing policy and an apppeal was noted.

Lizzie Lewis and Philip Briscoe, colored,
were given thirty days each, the woman for
selling the range belonging to a house which she rented, for old iron, and the man for buy-

Michael Dunn, a capitol "guide," was charged with depanding seventy-five cents from Mr. James E. Wiggin, of Massachusetts, for pointing our objects of interest. He was released on \$300 ball.

Edward Smith was sent down for fifteen days for assaulting Basic Williams. James Parker was given sixty days for re-sisting Officer Myers, who arrested him.

Affairs of the District.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Henry Hefiner, to build one brick dwelling on Fifth street, between I and K streets mortheast, to cost \$500; William Thomas, to build one frame dwelling on M street southwest, to cost \$190; Lamund Flixgerald, to build two brick dwellings on Second street, between F and G streets southwest, to cost \$1,400; J. F. Cox, to make repairs at 20 De-frees street northwest, to cost \$75; Mrs. Mary Palberg, to make repairs on E street, between Third and Four-and-a-baif streets southwest, to cost \$100; Otto Branson, to make repairs at 1815 L street northwest, to cost 825

The total amount of collections of taxes for the mouth of January was 884,205,02. A citizen has written a protest to the com-missioners against the erection of poles and planting of trees on F street, between Ninth and Fifteenth streets northwest.

Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief.

The monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief asscalintion was held last evening, and a gratifying condition was reported. Under the liberal inducements offered to the membership of the several lodges to become members during the present year over sixty new members were elected. Members who have been suspended can be relastated for a mere nominal true for the west few months.

sum for the next few mouths. The "Molly Macks" in Juil.

George Butler and John Hudson, two members of a gang in East Washington known as the " Molly Macks" were tried in the police court yesterday for burgluring the house of Mr. N. Longau, No. 122 Eleventh street north-east. There were two others of the gang cap-tured by Officer Edolin-Edw. Johnson, who was committed for the grand jury last Satur-

caped through the failure of the elerk to make out like commitment. The testimony of Mr. Longan, Officer Edelin, and John Murray, a member of the gang, was heard, and the two defendants were committed for the action of the grand jury in default of \$5,000 bonds each. Murray was committed as a witness in default of \$1,000 ball. The prisoners are said to be connected with a number of other burglaries.

THE LOCAL COURTS.

What Grist was Ground out from the Legal Mill Vesterday.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S LAW ROOMS. The books belonging to the estate of the late Senator Carnenter, which were reserved from sale by Mrs. Carpenter, have been classified in a report of the administrator to the probate court. They are valued at \$507.40, and are composed chiefly of law books and Congressional Globes and Records, but containing a few volumes of poetry and Greek and Latin authors.

CONTENTION OVER A WILL An alleged codicil to the will of the late Margaret Ann Randall was filed yesterday in the probate court by Sarah Ann Delaney. It meaths to S. A. Delaney " a melodion, Pap-chols's picture, and anything else she may want." Amelia Campbell receives a shawl and her brother a little iron sale. Henry Jennings is named executor. The codicil is not signed, and dated the day of her death, Considerable excitement has arisen over the original will and this alleged codicil, and it is said the police were called in to modify the enthusiasm of the contending parties.

ALIMONY AND COUNSEL PRES ALLOWED. In the divorce case of Stewart vs. Stewart esterday the court awarded \$15 alimony and 550 counsel fees,

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE. Lydia Leek, Annie Giles, and Lucy Smither filed articles of Incorporation yesferday for the Daughters of Temperance, an organization for the promotion of temperance and the total abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

remarkation of Charles C. Glover, one of the excentions; order admitting administrator's will to
probate, and granting letters testamentary to
Charles Abert: bond \$25,000; bonded and qualiflect. 6. In re-estate of Matthew H. Carpentor;
report as to books sent to Milwankee. 7. In recenter Egbert Thompson; administrator bonded
in \$1,000, and quantified. 8. Peter P. Bergevin,
quarman; bonded in \$500. In re-estate of Willban Orme; fluid motion assued to executors appointing Friday, Narch 2, for settlement. In reestate of Thomas Harper; Mrs. Lettle Marks Harper qualified as executivis.

Equallic district Justice Longes February Term.—No.
\$250, woodrulf vs. National Shelf and File Company; case set for nearing Foo. 7. No. 8,355,
Sawart vs. Stawart; \$15 allmosty and \$50 counses
tees allowed. No. 8,351, failbook vs. finoper;
twenty days further time to answer allowed. No.
8,455, Criseman vs. Criseman; rule on detendant
returnable Feb. 14 granted. No. 8,370, Fanquier
Sulphur Springs company vs. McLean; scentriy
for costs ordered. Adjourned mutit to-day at 1020
of clock,
Assignment—first term cases on calendar.

for cools ordered. Aujourned until to-day at 1025 o'clock,
Assignment—first term cases on calendar,
Circuit Court—Justice James.—No. 21,674. National
Bank of Republic vs. Snepherd; juagment on
stipulation, No. 24,118. Dealnam vs. Marcus;
order of publication. No. 114. Williamson vs.
Hilb. jr.; trail resumed; verifict for decleridant;
meton of new trial filled. No. 25,516. Barbour &
thamilton vs. Keinnedy; judgment by default.
No. 64. Thompson vs. Shepherd; jury respited.
No. 24,989. Mathews vs. Moffatt et al.; judgment
by default. No. 22,555. Sanda vs. Finck; motion for
new trial filled. Adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.
Assignments for to-day—72, 1415g. 63, 110, 125,
124, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 129.
Crimonal Conto—Justice Wylir.—United States vs.
Thomas J. Brady and others; contained.
New Suits—General Term.—Charles G. Godfrey vs.
Clayton McMichael, George S. Farker, Epitraim T.
Randall, Henry Kengia, and Ambrosia r. Kretchmar; setting of higmetion to restrain executor at
law; John H. Clarke attorney for plaintiff.

MRS. CATHERINE RILBY.

Her Remains Brought to this City-Funeral Services To-morrow.

The body of the late Mrs. Catherine Riley, who was killed Sunday on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Chio railway near Highland station, was fully identified by Mrs. Patrick Hynes, the daughter of the deceased, who went to Hyattsville Monday night to view the remains. Mr Gasche, the undertaker who took charge of the body Sun-day, brought it to the city yesterday morning. Mrs. Riley was a widow about 52 years old. She was at one time well off, owning about She was at one time well of, owning about \$25,000 worth of property in the western part of the city—the old "first ward"—but her husband and herself became engaged in litigation with other parties, and lost much of it. She was engaged for quite a long time in the restaurant business opposite Willard's on the avenue, and later, assisted by her daughter, beat the transmission of the contraction of the contracti kept the tayern at Jackson City, on the Vir-ginia side of the long bridge. Her funeral will take place on Thursday morning, starting at 8:39 o'clock from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hynes, 1119 Twentieth street northwest, and proceeding to St. Matthew's church, H and Fifteenth streets, where re-quiem mass will be said for the ropose of her soul. Interment will be had at Mount Ollyet

Potomae Fruit Growers. The Potomac Fruit Growers' association held its regular monthly meeting last night at the residence of Mr. H. B. Moulton, esq., 1524 Ninth street, and despite the unfavorable Milliam H. Chase, who read a paper entitled, "From the Mississippi to the Kickers of the Ammanation of routine business, including a report from the secretary on the success of the annual festival heid at the Masonic temple in January, the president introduced Col. William H. Chase, who read a paper entitled, "From the Mississippi to the Rio Grande," giving a most interesting and graphic narrative of a trip from New Orleans to the Rio tive of a trip from New Orleans to the Rio Grande river. The delivery of the narrative opened up an interesting topic for discussion, which was participated in by members of the associations, some of whom had visited the localities described by Col. Chase, and much interesting information was brought out con cerning this section of the country. Miss Lena Boughton then entertained the association with an excellent song, followed by Miss Jossie Johns with a select reading, after which an hour was spent in that social interchange of sentiment, which has rendered these monthly gatherings so delightful and profitable to all who attend.

Death of Mr. Wm. M. Dimmick.

Mr. Wm. M. Dimmick, an active member of Company B, Washington Light Infantry corps, died Monday afternoon of typhoid pneumonia, after a brief illness. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 931 Rhode Island avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will be attended by the entire battallon, as an evidence of the high appre-ciation of Mr. Dimmick's character as a man and a soldier, which each and every member of the command entertains. The command of Capt. Burton R. Ross, to which the deceased belonged, will have charge of the military honors at the grave.

Chess and Checker Tournament.

At the chess tournament last evening at the Washington Chess and Checker club, No. 1420 New York avenue, the following scores were made: H. Bruggeman, 2; D. E. Latti-more, 0. W. Gwyer, 2; H. Bruggeman, 0. Capt. O'Farrell, 2; M. Gerring, 0. S. C. Ban-croft, 1; M. Gerring, 1. The tournament is free to all players in the district, and will continue every evening until the required number of games have been played.

WHEN Howard wrote; "I find a pitr hangs upon his breast," the fellow had evidently a cold and had not yet been informed that Dr. day, and Watt Butler, alias Hawkins, who es- Bull's Cough Syrup was the only safe remedy. and surely.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOME SANITARY SUGGESTIONS.

To the Eddor. The present agitation of the eight hour question recalls a conversation held in my presence a few years ago between Dr. Bliss, a member of the then board of health, and one of his patients.

of his patients.

Patient, You say, doctor, I am suffering from blood poisoning; yet I cannot imagine where I could have contracted such a disorder. What are the causes of blood poisoning?

Doctor, Your trouble results from foul air, arising from defective drainage, lack of venti-lation, or emanations from hidden filth some-

P. But, doctor, my room here, as you see, is large, well aired, and sunned, while the sewer connections are all in the back building of this house,

D. Oh, yes, your quarters here are unecep-ousble, but how about your room in the

tremsury 5 P. Well, we are pretty crowded. Our room has two south windows, but a huge portice projects thirty or forty feet over and beyond them, preventing the sun's rays from ever entering there. The exit door opens into a long, unventilated hall, so dark that the gas is frequently kept burning during the day, while the burning of cas in our room is of while the burning of gas in our room is o still more frequent necessity. I utilize my lunch hour by taking a brisk walk in the open air, and in this way break the headache

which usually sets in about that time, D; Exactly! I have about thirty p now, clerks, all suffering from disorders hav ing their source in just such conditions as you

'Couldn't the board of health interpose," I

We have interposed," exclaimed the doctor. "We have interposed," exclaimed the doctor,
"We have called attention to the unsanitary
condition of the public buildings repeatedly
and urged the importance of ventilation,
which appears to be a lest art. We have
threatened to condemn, and have condemned
certain parts of them as unfil for occupation.
We want have above the connected from We would not allow the same conditions to exist in the management of any private corporation, because our power is ample, but we have not as yet been able to move the general Such, in substance, Mr. Editor, was the

conversation of several years ago. I recall it for the purpose of putting a few pertinent in-quiries, to wit: Do the managers of large industrial concerns get good results from bad conditions, and will not any one of them tell you that among "bad conditions" may be enumerated lack of ventilation and sunlight, overcrowding in rooms, filthy surroundings, and petty regulations which prevent the in vigorating effects of a midday suiff of fresh air? As to ventilation, all the older public buildings tell their own pitiable and it would seem that ects are but just acquiring art of sanitary engineering. As to filth, let us examine the corners of our office rooms peep under the coils of our steam heaters and note the piles of filth that have been ecumulating for months upon months. I have two cases in mind where serious illness was traced to the leaks from these steam coils rotting the carpet, and hastening the decom-position of the fills that had been brushed beneath them. Now these conditions, which exist to a greater or less degree in all of the departments, prompt this query: Do gorgeous coes and tapestried decorations countered the baleful effects of bad air and bad regula tions? If it can be shown that they do not then let us acquire the more necessary art

Now, a word for (or against) our legislators. Granted that they met with a disastrous de-feat last November, and that their equilib-rium has not yet been restored, out of pure charity let us call it mental equilibrium, else how can we excuse their proposed innovation as a time-honored custom, based upon practical experience, and the needs of the service. If they are not sincere, which service. If they are not sincere, which I sus-pect, but only seek to distract the public gaze from their own shortcomings and overreach ings, then verily, they sadly miscalculate the ability of the general public to discriminate between fair play and foul—almost as sadly as they miscalculated last fall.

I do not wish to inveigh against eight hours' labor per day. It is not too much for able bodied men where the sanitary conditions are good. But I pronounce the efforts of our legislators as unnecessary. The demand does not come from the bureau officers nor from the people. There is no occasion for the increase. This being true, then our solons are crosse. This being true, then our solons are insincere, their conduct is pucrile, and the t killer should bestir him

Let me predict in closing that within a short year after the enforcement of such legislation as is proposed the sick list and death rate among government employes would be greatly increased. W.

FROM NINE UNTIL THREE.

To the Ellitor. "One of Them" makes a very poor argument in favor of the proposed increase of office hours in the departments. He must know that no employment is so mean that there can not be some one found to do it. It is not supposed that any clerk or other employ: will resign on account of the extra nours imposed on him, but it is reasonable to suppose they are opposed to a measure that is obnoxious and inadvisable, and one which, if adopted, will work detriment and hardship if adopted, will work nearly working people to thousands of faithful, hard-working people and being to the best interests of the to thousands of mithial, hard-working people, and injury to the lest interests of the government itself. But a few years ago the hours for business in the departments were from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Men went to their duties promptly and toiled steadily during the six hours, in many cases not stopping at all for refresh-ment during office hours, and all the work of the offices was performed. As an experiment an additional hour was added; this made the dinner time one hour later, and it was there fore necessary in every case for the pre-care of health to take a portion of the day lunch; and it is a recorded fact that since this extra hour was added an almost general call has been made to congress by the heads of departments for more clerical force, and in many instances the force largely increased.
Why was this demand? The laws of
nature prompted it, as sanitary and longevity statistics bear out the assertion that persons of sedentary habits are short lived and are victims of many dreaded maladies that the exercise they are denied would make them strangers to. It is in bad taste for those who bave not had experience in the monotonous department life to cry "Work them longer." Let one of them try it a few years, not in a sinceure political place, which requires him to be on hand and draw his pay only, but in a place in which there is responsibility, thought, and work—a place which has an active part in the real business transactions of this great government, where his thoughts, day and night, are demanded, and there are thousands of such positions right here in the departments, and he will find that he needs more hours for recreation than he can get to fit him for the work required of him. The proper thing for congress to do in the premises is to make a law for the departments to be opened at 9 a, m, and closed at 3 p, m., remove their incompetent constituents from places given them for political reward or favor, and fill their places with competent persons, and I guarantee there will be more and better work done than there is now in the long, weary hours of confinement in the impure atmosphere of the connement in the induce atmosphere of the overheated department buildings. Congressmen, put yourself in the clerk's place. Remember, as a rule he is poorly paid for his services, while a receive \$5,000 for three months work in the year, and your work (7) begins at noon. The clerk is down and in your grasp; let him up; he is only a man, like yourself.

OLD PUMP.

The Irish Famine.

At the regular meeting of the Clan-na-Gael aid committee on Sunday, Capt. O'Meagher Condon read a letter which he had received from Rev. P. Sheridan, P. P., Mayo Abbey, Ballyglass, Mayo county, freland, which gives a heartrending picture of the distress existing there, and the need of immediate

Be it enacted by the senate and house of vepre-sentatives of the United States of America in

sugress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, the illuminating power of the gas furnished by any gaslight company, person, or persons in the District of Columbia, shall be equal to sixteen candles by the Bunson photometer, using the English parliamentary standard Argund burner, having fifteen holes and a seven-inch chimney, consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, and such gas shall not contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form in one hundred cubic feet, nor more than five grains of ammonia in any form in one hundred cubic feet. When the illuminating gas supplied by any company, person, or persons in the District of Columbia, shall at any one time be of less illuminating power or of less purity than according to the standard just heretofore given, it shall be so reported by the inspector of gas and meters to the company, person, or persons supplying the same, who shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered before the proper tribunal and paid into the treasury of the District of Columbia aforesaid, for each and every day during which such violation shall continue: Provided, how-erer, That if it shall appear that such devia-tion from the above-named standards could not have been prevented by ordinary care and prudence, but was occasioned by some unavoidable cause, then the said penalty shall not be enforced. SEC. 2. That a suitable and impartial person,

competent as a chemist, who is not a stock-holder or employe in any gas works, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to be designated and known as in-spector of gas and meters, whose compensation shall be a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and whose duties shall be to test and determine the illuminating power and parity of the gas furnished by any company, person, or persons in the District of Columbia; and to test, prove, and seal all meters that may be hereafter used by them; and that a suitable person, who shall be a gasfitter by trade, shall be appointed by the president, as aforesaid, on the recommendation of the in spector of gas and meters, as an assistant in spector, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, who shall assist in the duties specified under the direction of the inspector

of gas and meters.
Sec. 3. That a laboratory shall be provided SEC. 3. That a laboratory shall be provided and fitted up by the Washington Gaslight company, subject to the approval of the in-spector, in the central part of the city of Washington, at a distance as near as may be, of two thousand feet from any gas works, and furnished with suitable apparatus for the transaction of the business of the inspector and assistant inspector, for which it is intended, and the laboratory shall be kept open on all business days between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon: Provided, That the cost of fitting up said laboratory shall be paid for by each gas company in the District of Columbia in proportion to their sale of gas for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

SEC. 4. That the company, person, or persons furnishing the gas may, if they see fit, on each occasion of the testing of the gas by the inspector, or assistant inspector, be represented by some officer, but such officer shall not interfere in the testing.

SEC, 5. That daily inspections, Sundays excepted, shall be made in conformity to the intent of this act between the hours of 5 and 11 o'clock in the afternoon, and a record shall be kept of each inspection, giving the illuminating power and purity, which shall be open to the public, and a copy of the daily inspection shall be furnished the following day to the company, person, or persons furnishing the gas, Saturday's inspection to be furnished on Monday, and a full report for the month to be furnished, upon request, to any daily paper printed in the city of Washington on the day of their publication, next after the twenty-fourth day of each month. to include each day's test from the date of previous publication, and giving the average

illuminating power for the month.

Sec. 6. That all bills for gas furnished by Sec. 6. That all bits for gas furnished by any company, person, or persons shall state the average illuminating power for the month; and if the same shall fall below six-teen candles, as in this act prescribed, then the amount of the bill shall be reduced pro

rata. Sec. 7. That in testing meters, the inspector or assistant inspector shall ascertain whether or assistant inspector stair ascertain whether the meter is of proper construction, and re-quires only the pressure of a column of water indicated by the water gauge, commonly used for such tests, of one-fourth of an inch high to work it, and whether it works regularly and correctly, and registers exactly the amount of gas passing through it, first, at the rate the meter is marked to supply; secondly, at one-third its rate; thirdly, at twice its rate. The standard foot shall be one cubic foot, containing sixty-two and three hundred and twenty-one one-thousandths pounds avordupois weight, of distilled water at the emperature of sixty-two degress Fahrenheit and with a barometrical pressure of thirty inches; and meters registering within 2 per centum either way of the exact number of centum either way of the exact number of such feet passing through them at the first-named rate, and within 3 per centum at the second and third rates, and no others shall be deemed accurate and be stamped by the inspector. The inspector shall keep at the laboratory a correct record of all meters inspected by him, with their proof at the time of inspection, which record shall be open at all times to the public for any reasonable examination by any company, person, or persons

ration by any company, person, or persons having any interest therein.

Sec. 8. That any gasmeters now in use shall be proved and tested on the written request of the consumer of gas on whose premses it may be, and in his presence, if he requires, upon the payment in advance to the inspector or assistant inspector of fifty cents for each and everymeter inspector, proved, and scaled, and if any such meter, on being tested, shall be found to register inaccurately to the injury of the consumer to an extent exceeding two per centum, the fee of fifty cents shall be returned to the person applying for said inspection and be paid to the inspector by the company, person, or persons supplying the gas; and every such meter shall be considered correct, and scaled accordingly, which shall register quantities varying from the true standard measure of gas of not more than two per centum, and a record shall be kept of the same and of all fees so collected. And all meters hereafter used by any gas company, person, or persons shall be first inspected, proved, and scaled at the laboratory provided for by this act; and for such inspection, proving, and scaling the company, in the first instance, and thereafter the company, person, or persons applying to have the meter inspected, shall pay fifty cents for each meter, a record sidered correct, and scaled accordingly, which shall pay fifty cents for each meter, a record of which shall be kept and of the fees so col-lected; and all fees shall be applied to the payment of the expenses for maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus. Sec. 9. That each company, person, or per

sec. 9. That each company, person, or persons manufacturing illuminating gas in the District of Columbia shall, when required in writing by the inspector of gas and meters, bring to the laboratory any meter that have been required to be inspected, proved, and scaled, and to return the same to its proper place after such inspection; and it shall not be lawful for any other party or

person to remove and return meters.

SEC. 10. That the inspector and assistant inspector of gas and meters shall each give bonds to the extent of double his annual salary, and shall each take an oath or affirmation before some officer legally qualified to administer the same that he will faithfully, diligently, and impartially discharge the duties of his office. Sec. 11. That the Washington Gaslight

company shall be authorized, on and after the passage of this act, to charge and receive for illuminating gas furnished to and paid for by the government of the United States, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per one thou-sand cubic feet; and when furnished and paid gives a heartrending picture of the distress existing there, and the need of immediate aid. After the receipt of the collector's returns, an appropriation was made in response to Father Sheridan's appeal, and ordered to be forwarded at once. The committee meets every Sunday at Clan-ma-Guel hall.

People with gray hair may conceal from the world the fact that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay, by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer. It is a fact that this article renews, cleanses, brightens, invigorates, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and luster, cheaply, quickly, and surely.

AN ACT REGULATING GAS WORKS. Hvered at the works of the Washington Gas light company shall advance to eight dollars and fifty cents per ton, the price of gas to consumers may be advanced ten cents per thousand cubic feet and an additional ten cents per thousand feet for each additional dollar per ton that gas coals may advance in price, and in like manner a reduction of ten cents per thousand feet shall be made for each and every dollar per ton that gas coals may fall in price below seven dollars per ton. And for that purpose the Washington Gaslight company shall in the month of May in each year furnish the secretary of the interior with a statement of all their coal contracts or purchases for the ensuing year excepting the Bitchie mineral and the Richmond coal, the cost of which shall not enter into any calculacompany shall advance to eight dollars ost of which shall not enter into any calculation in making an average, which statement shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace by their engineer and secretary, and the advance or reduction of price shall take place on the first of July ensuing.

SEC 12. That the Washington Gaslight company shall be authorized and required to furnish illuminating gas to the government of the District of Columbia within the district.

he District of Columbia within the distance of fifty yards from any of their mains on the same terms as to the government of the United States, and in the case of the nonsayment of any monthly bills by the said listrict beyound the period of ten days from the time of presentation the company shall be entitled to demand and receive interest thereon from date until paid. And the said company shall light, extinguish, keep clean, and repair the Washington city street lamps at the uniform price of \$40 for each lamp per annum, to burn 2,200 hours per annum, with a six-foot burner on each lamp [the price now harged for each street lamp is \$25], subject to any regulation that may be prescribed by the city authorities as to the time of lighting and extinguishing the same, and any extra number of hours to be charged and paid for at the same rate: Provided, That the city of Washington shall furnish, when necessary, new lanterns to replace old ones, and shall furnish and pay for the reasonable expense of greating may lampagate to replace such as erecting new lampposts to replace such as are old, damaged, and unfit for use. Sec. 13. That if any person or persons, sup-

plied with gas, neglect or refuse to pay the amount due for the same, such company may stop the gas from entering the premises of such person or persons. In no case shall the officers, servants, or workmen of the company remove a meter from premises supplied by the ompany, unless by consent of the consu without first giving forty-eight hours' notice in writing by leaving the same at the premise of the consumer; and said removal shall take place only between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. SEC. 14. That it shall be lawful for Congress at any time hereafter to alter, amend, or re-peal this act, and all acts and parts of acts in-

consistent herewith are hereby repealed.
SEC. 15. That any person who, with intent to injure or defraud any gas company in the District of Columbia shall make or cause to be made any pipe, tube, or other instrument or contrivance, or connect the same or cause it to be connected with any main-service pipe or other pipe for conducting or supplying itluminating gas in such manner as to connect with and be calculated to supply illuminating gas to any burner or orifice by which illuminating gas is consumed, around or without assing through the meter provided for the measuring or registering of the mentity of cas there consumed, shall be deemed guilty misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be amished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars. SEC. 16. That the price which may be

charged for gas by any gaslight company in the District of Columbia shall be uniform and e same to all consumers, and any reduction made in the price or cost to any person or persons, except to officers of the company. shall furnish a legal right on the part of any other person or persons to demand gas at the

ame cost or price.

Approved June 23, 1874.

The office of the United States inspector of as and meters is at the corner of Tenth and D streets, second floor,

LOCAL MENTION.

MR. W. H. KENEASTEN,

No. 1339 F street, says: "I con-sider brown's Iron Bitters the best preparation ever brought before the public."

"Alderney Dairy Wagons," Fresh Alderney butter churn nd delivered in 161b, "Ward" p Also cottage cheese, Sc. per ball; butte per quart, and sweet milk Sc. per quart.

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THE highest cash prices paid for dresses and gents' clothing, watches, lewelry, &c. Call on or address Herzog, 305 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

Mied. DIMMICK.—On Monday, February 5, 1882, at 6 p. 35, WILLIAM M. DIMMICK, aged 22 years, Fromeria From his late residence, 331 kinode Island avenue northwest, on Wednesday, February 7, at 2

RILEY.-Suddenly, on the 4th inst., MARGARET RILEY, aged 22 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to atend ber funeral, from the residence of her daugher, Mrs. P. Hyross, 113 Twentleth street myttewest, in Thursday morning, at 8250 yelock, to proceed to st. Matthew's Church, corner Fifteenth and H streets, where requiem mass will be said for the repose of her out.

HERRYHILL.—February 6, 1883 at 7:50 a. m., Aus-718. Infaut son of T. A. and Charlotte Herryhill. Fighti street northwest, at 2p. m. (e-day.

Eighth street northwest, at 2 p. m. to-day.

WARD.—On February 4, 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m.
MARY R. beloved wife of Rishop T. M. D. Ward, died
at her late residence, Beaning's, D. C. aged 52 years.
Funeral will take place at Union Belbel Church, M
street, between Sixtuenth and Seventeenth, on
Wechnesiay, February 7, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends
and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
(Bailtimore papers will please copy.)

PUGH,—On Monday, February 5, 1883, at 215 a. m.
after a short illness, Mrs. Maay A. Pught, wife of H.
Pugh, of this city, in her 64th year.
Foneral on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., from her late
residence, No. 525 Q street northwest.

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Special Hotices. of the District of Columbia-Meet in your room on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 230 p. m., S. MASI, Marshal,

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, corner of Broadway and lev street, New York city, on WEDNISDAY, MARCH 7, 1883, at 2 o'clock n. m.
NORWIN GREEN, President, fe6-21 WILLIAM H. AREL, Trusice. "FIRE ESCAPES,"

BURNS & CREECY,
ROOM IS COISOORAN BUILDING,
Opposite the Treasury Benartment,
Joint Inventors of the Combined Standpipe and Ladder, with reversible pistform, and sele increases for
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others, for sale of a reasonable price.

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GEORGE WHITE & CO.,
parse-ly SE Maine avenue southwest. Special Notices.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE eign mails for the week ending FEHRUARY

POST-OFFICE NOTICE

Poreign mails for the week ending FEBRUARY
2 will close at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY — At 4 a. m. for France direct, per
steamails St. Laurent via Havre; at 4 s. m. for the
Netherlands direct, per steamable Rotterdam, via
Rotterdam; at 10 s. m. for Veregodis and Curaco,
per steamable Caracas; at 1250 p. m. for Europe,
per steamable Caracas; at 1250 p. m. for Europe,
per steamable Caracas; at 1250 p. m. for Europe,
per steamable Caracas; at 1250 p. m. for Europe,
per steamable Alphi, at 1 n. m. for Porto Rico direct, per
steamable Alphi, at 1 n. m. for Nessau and Matanza, cuba, per steamable State of Texas; at 1250
p. m. for Bermuda, ner steamable Orlono; at 1250
p. m. for Cuba and Mexico, via Havana.
Perro, Miquelom, via Hathay.

SATURDAY — At 1250 s. m. for Europe, per steamship Britanic, via Queenstown (setters for Gormany
and sepolant must be directed "per Bitanic"); at
420 s. m. for Scaland direct, per steamship Bolivia,
via Glaggow; at 420 s. m. for Beigium direct, per
steamable Switzerland, via Antwerp at 10 a.m. for
Asprovall and South Pacific, per steamble Color;
at 1 s. m. for furour, per steamable Gen. Werder,
via Stouthempton and Frence, at 120 p. m. for
Cuba and Porto Bloo, per steamable Miggara, via
fusion.

SUNDAY — At 720 p. m. for Honduras and Livings-

Cuba and Porto Rico, per ateaustilp Ningara, via Luvana.

SUNDAY—AA 720 p.m. for Hondrigs and Livingstion, per steamaint Wandern, via leve trieson,
Mally for China and Jaman, per steamaint City of 
Tokio, via San Prancesco, dose Petrosop visual 
wich and Fill stands, per steamaint, Sandwich and Fill stands, per steamaint, Sandwich and Fill stands, per steamaint, Zeniandia, via 
San Francisco, close March 31 at 7. Zeniandia, via 
"The schedule of closes of Trans-Pacific malisis arranged on the basis of an uninterrupted overland 
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Postoffice, New York, Feb. 2, 1838.

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F. S. BARDARIN, Secretary.

DENTIST.—HOWLAND DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 21 Four-aird-abular street, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, east side, Horeafre extractions under Nitrous Oxide, without pain, will be st for the first tooth and Socients each additional tooth at the same sitting. Extraordions without made, 57 per set. Gold and Amalgam Fillings from 11 to 80. All work warranted first class. Have administered Nitrous Oxide to give 20.00 patients. Old sets of artificial beeth repollated and made to look and feel like new for st.

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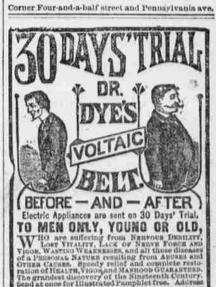
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